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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

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Rwanda

Premier Issues Communique on Minister's Disappearance

EA1810162094 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1115
GMT 18 Oct 94

[Communique from the office of the prime minister, signed in Kigali on 17 October 1994; read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] Somewhat confusing rumors have been circulating in the capital about the defection of Ambassador Jean-Marie Vianney Ndagijimana, who had been offered the post of minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation. While indeed it is true that Mr. Ndagijimana had been slated for this important post, it is also true that he had not yet taken the oath of office and his accession to the post remained in the offing.

A few days ago the relevant Rwandan authorities still had a very favorable impression of him, which is why he was appointed a member of the presidential delegation present in Washington and New York from 3 to 10 October 1994. In this respect, a very substantial sum of money had been placed in his hands to be credited to the accounts of the Rwandan embassies [plural as heard] in the United States. It is now clear that those embassies did not receive the funds, while there has been no sign of life from Mr. Ndagijimana since the return of the delegation of which he was a member.

It understandable that such behavior is worrying. It is worrying, because it is surprising, to say the least, that during all the days the Rwandan delegation spent in those cities, Ambassador Ndagijimana never attempted to surrender to the missions the funds destined for them. This would be, to say the least, a serious case of negligence. This situation is all the more worrying inasmuch as Ambassador Ndagijimana has behind him a lengthy

diplomatic career and is very experienced. It is, therefore, unbelievable that he should have evaded carrying out his important mission. One must, therefore, fear for his life or that something adverse has happened to him, which would be a tragedy indeed.

So far, whatever the case, nothing has transpired to indicate who is responsible for the delay in handing over the funds or for the odious crime [as heard]. The Rwandan Government hopes it will soon be able to unravel this enigma.

Sao Tome e Principe

Hospital Director Denies Treating Angola's Savimbi

LD1910084794 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 0800 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The director of Sao Tome e Principe's Agostinho Neto hospital [Sa Ferreira] denies that Jonas Savimbi received treatment at his hospital.

[Begin Ferreira recording] I would be very surprised if I did not know about it, since I am the director. I have just spoken to a Portuguese doctor here at the hospital. When I spoke to him he told me Savimbi was not here. Savimbi did not stay at Agostinho Neto hospital.

At the moment the hospital's specializations are internal medicine and pediatrics. [Words indistinct]; the hospital is not equipped for such medical intervention. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was Sa Ferreira, director of the Agostinho Neto Hospital in Sao Tome e Principe, denying that Jonas Savimbi was treated there. REUTER reported in the early hours of this morning that Savimbi, wounded in an explosion in Angola, was at the hospital two weeks ago. He is said to have left for an unknown destination, possibly somewhere in South Africa.

UNITA has not officially reacted to the REUTER report.

Kenya**Minister on Effects of UNOSOM Withdrawal***EA1810163894 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
18 Oct 94 p 5*

["Somalia: UN Move Worries Kenyans"—DAILY NATION headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kenya is worried that the threatened withdrawal of UN troops from war-ravaged Somalia will increase banditry in the country, Foreign Affairs Minister Kalonzo Musyoka, said yesterday.

Mr. Musyoka told the visiting Japanese vice-minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Hakuo Yanagisawa, that cases of thuggery in Nairobi and harassment of diplomats have been traced to Somalia.

Kenya shares an 800-kilometre border with Somalia. Bandits fleeing fighting in the country have been blamed for violence in north eastern province and Lamu and Tana River districts among other regions.

Mr. Yanagisawa, who was paying a courtesy call on the minister, had asked Kenya to contribute more toward peace in Somalia, Sudan and Rwanda.

United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM's) three-year mission is officially scheduled to end in March next year.

Mr. Musyoka said: "The pulling out of UNOSOM is disquieting. Our call is that the faction leaders should sit down and discuss how to end the feuding."

Somalia**Rebels Reportedly Assembled 20 Km From Airport***AB1710214794 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 17 Oct 94*

[From the African News]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Reports from the self-declared Republic of Somaliland say that rebel militiamen opposed to President Mohamed Egal have gathered some 20 km away from the airport in the capital, Hargeysa. Yesterday, President Egal's forces drove the rebels from the airport. The president said they had fled to the Ethiopian border. But travellers in the area say the militiamen have assembled near the town of (Arawelo). The head of the clan from which the rebels came, (Sultan Mohamed Sultan Abdel Khaber), has sent a delegation to meet them.

Hargeysa Airport Incident Spawns 'War of Words'*AB1710185894 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 17 Oct 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A war of words has broken out in Somaliland over this weekend's incident at Hargeysa Airport. Apparently, forces loyal to President Egal seized the airport from a rival militia which supports his predecessor, Abdirahman Tur. On Saturday [15 October], the president told us that his forces had only taken action because they were attacked first, and it comes as a setback after months of negotiations between the two sides that reportedly agreed that Egal's forces would take over peacefully. But now a different version of the weekend events has emerged, as Husein Ali Nur reports in this telex from Hargeysa:

A leader of the community in Hargeysa supporting the rebel militia, Sudan Mahamed Sudan Abdulkadir, told me yesterday evening that his militia, known as the Third Brigade, had not taken part in the clashes with government forces nor in the defense of the airport, as President Egal has claimed. Sudan Mahamed explained that his community had already agreed to hand over control of the airport peacefully to government forces, and he was infuriated by the language used and the description of the incident given by President Egal in an interview with the BBC. Those who first attacked Egal's forces, Sudan Mahamed told me, were renegade forces and not part of the Third Brigade. He went on to explain that if Third Brigade forces had really taken part in the fighting, it would not have ended so quickly and with so little bloodshed. The Army, he said, was even allowed to pass through Third Brigade territory on the way to the airport.

Sudan Mahamed called on members of his community not to be angered by President Egal's words but to show patience and restraint during this time of nation building. And in a move towards reconciliation, elders from the Third Brigade community led by Sudan Mahamed met this morning with President Egal. Following this meeting, I spoke to the elders, that told me that the future of the Third Brigade had now been successfully resolved. They had agreed at the meeting to make the brigade part of the national Army. They also told me they would soon be meeting with the breakaway militia group who have been fighting at the airport. If they can be persuaded to rejoin their colleagues in the Third Brigade, I was told by the elders, they will be pardoned. And for his part, President Egal announced today that the airport would be opened within three weeks and said that, except the jobs that required professional expertise, priority for jobs at the airport would be given to members of the Third Brigade.

Mandela Reiterates Need for 'Truth Commission'

*MB1810182094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1800
GMT 18 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Oct 18 SAPA—There will be no settlement in South Africa unless the truth and reconciliation commission is established, President Nelson Mandela said on Tuesday [18 October] night. He told the South African Agricultural Union's [SAAU] 90th congress in Cape Town: "As far as I'm concerned, that truth and reconciliation commission is going to take place in this country no matter who wants to hide. There can be no settlement in this country if that commission is not appointed to investigate these sensitive questions," Mr. Mandela said in an off-the-cuff remark.

He was replying to SAAU President Boet Fourie, who had earlier said farmers were opposed to a truth commission on land deals. Mr. Mandela said, "some of our friends who are opposed to this commission do not want peace in this country."

Further on Mandela Comments

*MB1810200494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1840
GMT 18 Oct 94*

[By Patrick Bulger; all quotation marks as received]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town October 18 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela on Tuesday night threw down the gauntlet to opponents of the truth and reconciliation commission, saying there would be no settlement in South Africa until the commission was established. "As far as I am concerned the truth and reconciliation commission is going to take place in this country no matter who wants to hide," he told the South African Agricultural Union's [SAAU] 90th anniversary congress at a Cape Town hotel. "There can be no settlement in this country if that commission is not appointed to investigate these sensitive questions."

Mr. Mandela made a lengthy digression from a prepared speech to reply to comments by SAAU President Boet Fourie, who had said farmers opposed a truth commission to look into land deals. He also said farmers would refuse to pay a tax on land.

Mr. Mandela said it was a mistake to look at sensitive issues "from a sectarian point of view."

"The question of a truth commission is very important. We want to bury the past. We can't do that without rectifying the injustices of the past, and this response to the truth and reconciliation commission is one of the things of great concern to us. Some of our friends who are opposed to this commission do not want peace in this country."

Mr. Mandela said Freedom Front leader Gen. Constand Viljoen had made an "interesting suggestion" in a recent submission to the cabinet on the commission. Gen. Viljoen had said that the government of national unity

must be careful of punishing the "small fry." Some of the crimes had been committed by "top government officials and cabinet ministers."

Mr. Mandela repeated earlier assurances that the commission would not operate as a court. Instead it was intended to provide redress to the victims of crimes. Attorneys-general and the police would make decisions about possible prosecutions.

Turning to an envisaged truth commission on land, Mr. Mandela said "no less than three million people were unjustly removed from their own land." A land commission would have to examine deals where land from which blacks had been removed was expropriated.

In his main address, Mr. Mandela told the SAAU delegates his government was "firmly committed to a process of land reform." "The need for corrective measures to deal with the consequences of past injustices is overwhelming...but it is equally important that new injustices are not created or production capacity disrupted. Our policy acknowledges the property rights of existing landowners. It also recognises the legitimate demand for justice from those who have been dispossessed or excluded."

He hinted at changes in the system of "large subsidy schemes on agricultural exports." "I would like to give you the assurance that the government regards a healthy agricultural sector as indispensable for the continued welfare of South Africa," he said.

He called for unity between the SAAU and the National African Farmers' Union.

In his address, Mr. Fourie voiced strong opposition to a land tax. "I think that the only way to end this debate is to state that without question farmers are not prepared to accept a land tax and will therefore refuse to pay such a tax." He said the deeds office was already a "truth commission on land."

"The perception that is created that present landowners acquired their land through devious means, must stop. It does not contribute towards better understanding and has all the makings of promoting conflict."

Mr. Mandela, who said the government was looking at judicial penalties that will serve as an effective deterrent against crime, once again faced calls for the end to the moratorium on the death penalty. Mr. Fourie said there was a perception among some farmers that the murders of some farmers were politically motivated and intended to chase the farmers from their land.

Mandela Address to Agricultural Union

*MB1910073794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0013
GMT 19 Oct 94*

[Address by President Nelson Mandela at the opening of the congress of the South African Agricultural Union in Cape Town on 18 October, issued by the Office of the President on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mr. President, honoured delegates, distinguished guests, the honour you have bestowed on me of opening your congress is all the greater because this is no ordinary congress of the South African Agricultural Union. It marks your 90th anniversary, and it is, at the same time, the first in a democratic South Africa.

I would like to thank you humbly for this invitation, and to convey to you my warmest congratulations as you commemorate this anniversary. For an organisation to survive so long, it must have the capacity to adapt to changing conditions and in the process continue to fulfill a need. These qualities will be continually tested in the period which has just begun.

But one cannot be in any doubt about your resilience. Although our transition is in its early days, and our democracy quite young, the farming community you represent can be commended, for the manner in which you have become a full part of the transition to democracy. You have confounded the stereotype images, spurned the past and embraced the future.

Perhaps one should dare to ask the question: What else could have been expected from a fraternity working on the land; committed to the soil and nurturing a love for the country in its bosom?

However, the consensus our nation has achieved is only the beginning of the profound changes through which it must pass. Our principal goal is a better life for all South Africans: black and white, farmer and farm-worker.

The success of the Reconstruction and Development Programme requires a partnership among all social structures. Few other sectors can be as crucial in this as the agricultural industry: for it is on your shoulders that the food security of the nation rests. It is on your efforts that a great part of the manufacturing industry relies for its raw materials.

On its part, the government is committed to creating conditions in which the agricultural industry can prosper. Of course, there are characteristics that we cannot change: the climatic conditions bequeathed us by nature, the vagaries of its moods and the natural disasters that sometimes befall us. But in partnership, we can minimise the effects of this and optimise the positive elements that our country possesses in abundance.

Such partnership should bring restructuring of the agricultural industry, improved productivity and training of employees, an opening of farming opportunities for those who have been hitherto excluded, and measures to correct past injustices. It should include co-operation in working out measures that will lead to farm-workers enjoying the same rights and security as workers in other industries. Despite the many hurdles, you have shown over the past few years of negotiations with the trade union movement, that you are capable of achieving these objectives.

It is extremely appropriate that you have made the theme of this year's congress, "Agriculture's Role in a Prosperous

South Africa" "Die Landbou se Rol in 'n Voorspoedige Suid-Afrika." During the course of your deliberations, you will most certainly address the various elements that make up a prosperous farming community and prosperous nation.

In the final analysis, such prosperity should benefit both the producers and the consumers. Among the questions that need urgent attention are:

Firstly, to what extent can the government continue with large subsidy schemes on agricultural exports; and how do we balance our fiscal constraints against practices in other countries?

Secondly, how do we ensure that the tariff system redounds to the benefit of both the farmers and the consumers, given the problem so dramatically demonstrated in the meat industry today?

How do we restructure the current institutional framework for land financing, including the provision of credit and other financial services to meet the needs of those who have all along been excluded from the land market?

What should co-operatives do, in order to ensure that they develop to become truly representative, and not be seen to be resisting such integration?

The difficulties in addressing these questions should not be underestimated. But we are confident that this congress and other agricultural fora will, so to speak, take the bull by the horns.

Mr. Chairman, on two occasions before the election I had the opportunity of discussing agricultural matters with deputations from the South African Agricultural Union, led by Mr. Boet Fourie, your president. The meetings deepened my understanding of the composition and functioning of the union and of the important role played by agriculture in the South African economy.

I would like to give you the assurance that the government regards a healthy agricultural sector as indispensable for the continued welfare of South Africa. We will continue to recognise the South African Agricultural Union as a critical player in this regard, as important national representative of the agricultural community at national level. Therefore, I would also like to give you the firm assurance that, in dealing with the questions I posed earlier on, the government will ensure that your union is fully consulted.

We should, as a nation committed to non-racialism and equity, be working together towards a single, unified organisation representing the agricultural community as a whole. Such an organisation should be truly open to all farmers including those who have been historically excluded from farming. It would need to represent the interests of the small farmer as concertedly as those of the large-scale farmer. Needless to say, progress in this regard will depend on the ability of the South African Agricultural Union, the National African Farmers' Union and others to address the profound issues that keep you apart.

Of the challenges which the farming community faces, there is one which is a matter of particular anxiety to many of your members. Our government is firmly committed to a process of land reform. The need for corrective measures to deal with the consequences of past injustices is overwhelming. But it is equally important that new injustices are not created or production capacity disrupted. Our policy acknowledges the property rights of existing land-owners. It also recognises the legitimate demand for justice from those who have been dispossessed or excluded. In addressing these matters, organised agriculture should seek to be part of the process of change, with the aim of sharing in the creation of a more just dispensation.

You, who are already managing and running the high-risk agricultural industry with success, can make a significant contribution to the successful settlement of new farmers by sharing your knowledge and skills with them.

Mr. chairman, the government takes the security concerns of your union seriously. The issues that you raised with our ministers are being looked into. They all need to be addressed within the context of the human rights culture without which democracy would be meaningless. We need also to look at judicial penalties that will serve as an effective deterrent against crime, and more effective policing.

This is the spirit behind the national campaign on peace and security launched last week-end. But there is no gainsaying that a lasting solution to many of these scourges lies in our joint efforts to build a better life for all South Africans.

I am confident that the South African Agricultural Union and its affiliates, with the co-operation and help of the newer sectors of organised agriculture, will successfully adapt to and become part of the process of fundamental change. As such, there is no reason why organised agriculture should not continue for another 90 years and more to render service to the South African people as a whole.

I therefore leave for my holiday abroad, from the 22d of October to the 5th of November, reinforced in my conviction that in agriculture, as in other industries, a process has started which will see greater co-operation among all the people to reconstruct and develop our country. When I return, I will ensure that, despite the more stringent management of my schedule on which my office now insists, I will find ways of interacting more with organised agriculture among all communities.

May I wish you success in your discussions, as you boldly face the challenge of defining our role in the South Africa we are building together.

Basotho National Party Leader Sentenced for Sedition

MB1810114594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1057 GMT 18 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Maseru Oct 18 SAPA—The High Court of Lesotho on Tuesday sentenced Basotho

National Party leader Chief Evaristus Sekhonyana to two years' imprisonment or a R200 [rands] fine on a charge of sedition, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Radio News reported.

Chief Sekhonyana was charged with sedition earlier this year after he called on the Armed Forces and the police to protect themselves by taking up arms against the now-disbanded Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA]. The LLA was the armed wing of Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle's Basotholand Congress Party while it was exiled.

Handing down judgment, Mr Chief Justice Kheola said Chief Sekhonyana had been unable to prove the LLA had not been disbanded. Dr. Mokhehle had repeatedly said the LLA had been disbanded but Chief Sekhonyana insisted this was not so. Chief Sekhonyana became a leading member of the interim administration that took office when Dr. Mokhehle was unceremoniously deposed about two months ago by King Letsie III.

Western Cape Government Restructuring Crisis Resolved

MB1810131894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 18 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The crisis in the Western Cape Provincial Government has been resolved with Premier Hernus Kriel and the ANC reaching a formal understanding on the allocation of portfolios and other issues. Mr. Kriel and the ANC Western Cape chairman, Chris Nissen, said in a joint statement the provincial cabinet would now be attended by both parties.

The ANC undertook that any future problems it had with the provincial government would first be raised with the premier and the cabinet. Four ANC provincial MECs [members of the Executive Council] boycotted the cabinet meeting last week in protest against what they called the National Party's unilateral restructuring.

ANC Drops Council Nominations To Appease Civic Organization

MB1810122594 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Oct 94 p 4

[Report by Wilson Zwane]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In a move seen as an attempt to defuse tension between itself and the SA National Civic Organisation (SANCO), the ANC has agreed to drop some names from a list of nominees for councillor positions on the Pretoria transitional metropolitan council.

ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] deputy secretary-general Obed Bapela said yesterday it was unfortunate that some people in SANCO's greater Pretoria region were stalling the setting up of the council because they were not on the list of nominees. Who would serve on the council had been discussed at list conferences which

SANCO did not attend, he said. However, after discussions, the ANC alliance had decided to drop some of its members from the list "to make way for SANCO people." The question of who should be dropped would be addressed by the organisation's greater Pretoria region. The ANC PWV would then announce the final list of candidates—possibly later this week.

Greater Pretoria SANCO general secretary Jackie Masemola has said the tension between his organisation and the alliance arose from different approaches on how people should be nominated. Bapela said the main cause of ill-feeling was the "unfair" exclusion of SANCO officials from the list. He would not name aggrieved SANCO officials, but it was understood that Masemola was among those excluded from the list.

De Klerk: NP Participation in Government Not Unconditional

MB1910074294 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1900 GMT 18 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Deputy President F.W. de Klerk today reaffirmed his commitment and that of his party to ensure the success of the government of national unity. During the debate on his budget vote in the National Assembly, his concerns centered around affirmative action, redistribution of land, the truth and reconciliation commission, and appointments to the constitutional court.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Fred Mogamisi in progress] Mr. De Klerk also warned that the National Party's participation in the government of national unity was not unconditional, and that he reserved the right to terminate it. He said violence and confrontation should be avoided at all cost so that a rainbow society depicting all peoples of South Africa can be developed. He cautioned against the wrong implementation of affirmative action which might result in institutionalised racism. Mr. De Klerk said most South Africans were concerned about redistribution of land, which, if not properly handled, could spark confrontation.

ANC members reacted fiercely to Mr. De Klerk's speech, accusing him of placing the National Party above national concerns. [end recording]

Warns ANC Against Raising Expectations

MB1910094094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Deputy President F.W. de Klerk has warned the ANC that it is raising expectations it cannot meet among the Freedom Front and right-wing supporters. He said in Cape town that the proposals on an envisaged volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland] contained elements of racial discrimination that could not be implemented.

On affirmative action, Mr. De Klerk said it had to be managed in such a way that it did not demotivate a large

section of the public service, or negate the equality condition in the Constitution.

Defense Minister Affirms Intent To Continue Arms Trade

MB1810162994 Johannesburg SABA in English 1532 GMT 18 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Senate October 18 SABA—South Africa's arms export earnings exceeded R800 million [rands] in the 1993-94 financial year, Defence Minister Mr. Joe Modise said on Tuesday [18 October].

Denel's earnings made up R570 million of this, he said in an interpellation debate. In addition, Denel paid R64 million in corporate tax and declared dividends of R60 million to the state as sole shareholder.

The government did not intend taking any action to end the export of defence equipment, but it did want to ensure that more adequate controls were set up. The question had been raised whether South Africa should continue selling arms, and whether this did not violate national policy to promote peace at home and abroad.

"My response to this question is that we are committed to peace here at home and abroad. But the question of arms in our imperfect world is a reality. Countries do produce arms and they sell arms.... Unfortunately this is the nature of human beings."

Senator James Selfe (DP) [Democratic Party] said the recent attempted export of some 8,500 AK47s and 15,600 G3 rifles and ammunition had been a chaotic situation by anyone's standards. It pointed to a failure by the minister to control Armscor's [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] activities and, more seriously, to a lack of a coherent government policy on arms exports. In the past South African arms had been used by both sides in the Iran/Iraq conflict, and reportedly landed up in Rwanda. Foreign policy was going to be gravely compromised unless policy and adequate controls were set up for weapons exports.

Senator Gerhard Koornhof (NP) [National Party] said the government should facilitate arms sales because they earned foreign exchange, created job opportunities and kept up South Africa's high technology capability. However arms trading should be more responsible and less clandestine in future, and he would argue for a re-evaluation of the current principles of arms dealing.

Urges MK Troops To Return to Base

MB1810163894 Johannesburg SABA in English 1535 GMT 18 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Oct 18 SABA—Defence Minister Joe Modise on Tuesday urged former Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK—ANC armed wing] members who were still absent without leave to immediately return to their bases.

President Nelson Mandela is expected to address soldiers at the Wallmannstal Military Base near Pretoria on Thursday, and attendance at the address would be a "test of the loyalty and commitment" of SA [South African] National Defence Force [SANDF] soldiers to the integration process, Mr. Modise said.

Former members of the African National Congress' armed wing have staged protests to voice their grievances about integration into the SANDF, and earlier vowed they would not return to their bases. About 200 occupied the ANC offices in Durban on Monday and reached agreement with ANC officials on a committee to consider their complaints. Another 200 disgruntled former cadres marched on the SA Broadcasting Corporation complex in Johannesburg on Monday demanding their grievances be broadcast.

Mr. Modise in a statement issued in Cape Town said conditions affecting members of the "non-statutory forces" had created frustration and had to be improved. "From all sides—the president's office, this ministry and the SANDF—there is a commitment to ensuring that the process is speeded up and executed fairly."

Mr. Modise said the integration team had streamlined the process and that improvements could be expected. As soon as the current trainees had been placed in their units, the next intake would be received in the assembly areas.

"I urge patience and discipline on all sides. Once again, it should be stressed that integration is an extremely complex issue. Responsibility for uniting such diverse military cultures and traditions has to be shared collectively by South Africa's military and political leadership," Mr. Modise said.

South African Press Review for 18 Oct

MB1810114994

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Joint Mandela, Buthelezi Rally 'Salutory'—The holding of joint rallies at the weekend in Soweto and Vosloorus by Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi "is a salutary development," says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 18 October. "Their inability or unwillingness to get together earlier has cost South Africa thousands of lives in the bitter internecine warfare which preceded the April elections." THE STAR also regrets that the build-up to the joint rallies "appears to have been minimal." Although the media may have to accept "some responsibility," the "Government cannot escape a major share of the blame." "But these reservations do not mean that the rallies were useless, a belated and impotent expression of

piety. Political violence has abated but not ended. The need for reconciliation is still urgent."

Botswana Election—A second editorial on the same page notes that the Botswana ruling party won the 15 October general elections, but the opposition Botswana National Front "has increased its seats in parliament from a miserly three to that of a viable opposition. It will represent those Batswana who voted against their rulers, disillusioned by alleged corruption and unsatisfactory economic policies." These are factors President Masire "had ignored, assuring the world his party would remain in power for the foreseeable future." It is "refreshing" that there's now a strong opposition—"and one which favours forming a government of national unity rather than opposing for the sake of divisive opposition."

SOWETAN

'Fragile' Stability Across Entire Country—"The bizarre contrast between peace measures on the Reef involving the leaders of the three major political organisations and violence in the Cape shows our problems are far from over," notes a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 18 October. "This also strikes a frightening note of warning about impending political fighting when the local elections take place." The Cape is not the only region that has "grave political tension simmering beneath a fragile stability. Almost the entire country—including the former homelands—has such tremors which must be faced up to by political leaders and the entire population of South Africa."

BUSINESS DAY

Defense Spending—The "generals appear to have persuaded the country's new political players of the need to keep spending large amounts of money on defence," declares a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 18 October. As orders for expensive military hardware such as jet trainers and naval corvettes are finalised, the new custodians of the Defense Ministry "talk earnestly of the need for a modern, well-equipped army. They would. Their status and influence depend on such accoutrements." BUSINESS DAY believes that the military establishment "far from being troubled by the possibility of any engagement with an enemy, seems to be most bothered by its own ineptitude and bad planning. The debacle over the integration of former cadres into the new defence force was due to bungling at all levels of command, while the fiasco resulting from Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] selling arms into a void involved a classic example of abysmal intelligence work." Therefore, military restructuring needs to involve "greatly improved management and planning," and the efficient use of existing resources, rather than the "heavy spending on the latest gizmos of warfare."

Angola**Savimbi Allegedly Injured in Explosion, Treated in Sao Tome**

MB1910063094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Angola's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi has undergone emergency treatment after being seriously injured in an explosion. Dr. Savimbi was treated at a hospital in Sao Tome earlier this month before leaving for an undisclosed destination.

A source in the medical team said that he had been wounded on the right side of his body, but had not lost the use of his limbs and appeared mentally sound. Angolan Radio reported heavy fighting in the west of the country despite efforts by leaders to thrash out a peace time table.

[Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English at 0500 GMT on 19 October 94 reports the following: "Reuters News Agency reports that UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi underwent emergency treatment at a hospital in Sao Tome and Principe after he was seriously injured in an explosion. A member of the medical team that treated Dr. Savimbi said an American aircraft had flown the UNITA leader to the island on 2 October, and that he was taken to an undisclosed destination a short while later. Dr. Savimbi has not appeared in public in the past three months. His movement and the Angolan Government reached a peace agreement earlier this week."]

UNITA Says Reports 'False'

LD1910094394 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 0900 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Three statements deny the REUTER report that Jonas Savimbi, wounded in an explosion, was treated in a Sao Tome hospital two weeks ago. Alcides Sakala, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] representative in Brussels, said Savimbi is not wounded and was never in Sao Tome for hospital treatment. The reports are false and aimed at hindering the peace process.

[Begin Sakala recording] These are false reports which have persisted for a while. They started at the time when the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] tried to assassinate Abel Chivukuvuku, our ambassador in Luanda, and we thought at the time they were aimed at moving people's attention away from what was happening in Luanda. Dr. Savimbi is well. We are in contact with him. The rumors are groundless and are merely aimed at creating confusion in an already complex process, that of resolving the Angolan problem. But Savimbi is well. [end recording] [passage omitted]

European 'Source' Reports Savimbi's Health 'Very Poor'

LD1810132294 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] have ended the Lusaka negotiations and reached a peace accord. [passage omitted] In Angola, in political circles, Savimbi's current whereabouts are unknown. This is leading to rumors which UNITA says are nurtured by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola].

[Correspondent Carlos Albuquerque] According to sources linked to the secret services of a European country with an accredited diplomatic mission in Angola, the UNITA leader is currently in the interior of the country, in Huambo or near the city. Without giving a diagnosis, the sources add that Savimbi's health is very poor and doctors may have even given up on him.

The same sources deny that Savimbi was wounded in an air attack by the government on Cuito. They add that since July 1994, when Savimbi ceased to be seen and heard, he travelled successively to Morocco and Abidjan. From Abidjan he travelled, with the utmost secrecy, to Lusaka where on 23 September he met Zambian President Chiruba.

From Zambia he went to Kinshasa where he met President Mobutu, an old friend and supporter. He then returned to Huambo and five days later, 28 September, he convened a meeting of the UNITA leadership. He made his political will. He named as his successor his nephew, General Arlindo Ben Ben, to whom he gave full powers. Ben Ben, one of UNITA's heroes and armed forces chief of staff, is believed to be a man who in private has a moderate stand, but who at the negotiating table advocates the more radical positions of his movement. [passage omitted]

Commentary Says Savimbi Must Not Visit Namibia

MB1810133394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Oct 94

[Station commentary: "Is Sam Nujoma a puppet in the hands of the MPLA-PT regime?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The behavior of the government of the Republic of Namibia, and of Namibian President Sam Nujoma, in regard to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leave us skeptical and doubtful about their real intentions and makes us wonder whether they are dominated by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] of Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The fact that the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] waged its liberation struggle from inside

Angola; the fact that SWAPO received military, diplomatic, and material support from the communist government led by the creole chieftains in the MPLA-PT regime which, to tell the truth, ruled the roost in Angola only because of the support they received from the Soviets and the Cubans; the fact that SWAPO could not rely basically on its own forces—all that left Sam Nujoma with an enormous debt to the MPLA-PT.

The government which emerged from the fraudulent September 1994 elections was controlled by the creoles in Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace [words indistinct] Jose Eduardo dos Santos are slowly beginning to take over the northern part of Namibia, which borders on Angolan territory. They appear bent on making that portion of Namibian territory Angola's 19th province.

The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], the ninjas [Riot Police], and [word indistinct] have mixed with the SWAPO forces and become a single army. Now, they even kill peaceful citizens who support UNITA, and children who live in the area of Bucusso, on the banks of the Cuvango River.

UNITA will respond promptly and violently if such provocative behavior does not stop immediately. Those who kill by the sword must die by the sword. Such provocative behavior occurs at a time when a Namibian team is due to travel to Luanda, and then to Huambo to get in touch with the UNITA leadership to consider and prepare for a possible visit by UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi to Namibia at the invitation of Namibian head of state Sam Nujoma.

What hypocrisy! How can we, the UNITA militants, agree to have UNITA President Dr. Savimbi visit a country that is hostile to UNITA, despite the fact that the latter controls a large section of the common border?

The answer is no. We will not agree to have our beloved President Savimbi travel to Namibia until Sam Nujoma and his government have understood that our enemy's friend is our enemy too.

We want good friendship and cooperation with all neighboring countries, but let us make it quite clear to the world that we will never agree to have neighboring countries provoke us. We will respond to all forms of provocation in a fit, and perhaps violent, manner.

Long live Angola!

Long live the courageous Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola!

We shall win with UNITA and Dr. Savimbi!

UNITA General Views Lusaka Peace Talks Developments

MB1910093594 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 18 Oct 94

[From the "Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] General Paulo Lukamba Gato, minister in the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] self-styled government structure in Huambo, gave an interview to the BBC Portuguese Service this afternoon. Gen. Gato said his movement still had to consider some items in the draft Lusaka Protocol.

[Begin recording] [Gato] Well, we think the negotiators did what they could do, in the conditions and circumstances they were faced with. Be that as it may, irrespective of developments in the process that will lead to the finalization of the accord—if we can call it that—on the UNITA side only the Political Commission can approve or ditch the draft Lusaka Protocol.

[Unidentified reporter] So your impression is that people are taking too much for granted when there is talk of great optimism concerning the draft Lusaka Protocol?

[Gato] Perhaps that optimism is justified, particularly in view of the work done by the interested parties over the last 11 months or so. In any event, there will be an expanded meeting of the UNITA Political Commission on 22 October and it will be attended by our team to the Lusaka talks, so that we can hold joint talks on the matter in Huambo on 22 and 23 October. Eventually, we should be able to issue our final findings on the draft Lusaka Protocol.

[Reporter] Gen. Lukamba Gato: there is talk of peace, there is a draft Lusaka Protocol about to be signed, yet the war continues in Luanda. In concrete terms, there are reports of fierce clashes in Huila Province and other areas. How must these developments be understood?

[Gato] Well, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] is on a deliberate offensive at this stage. That offensive has been extremely violent and it has been carrying out attacks in all directions and bombing areas indiscriminately. Even the least attentive observer can deduce that it is the MPLA that is on the offensive. It is enough to look at the changes on Angola's military chart over the last four months and one can rapidly conclude who is on the offensive and who is on the defensive. Thus, we believe there cannot possibly be a mistake about that. Fingers must be pointed at the aggressor and the MPLA must assume all its responsibility should these military developments eventually thwart the aspirations and wishes of all our people.

[Reporter] Could UNITA (?renege) on the draft Lusaka Protocol should the war continue with its current intensity?

[Gato] Well, let us wait for the findings of the expanded meeting of the UNITA Political Commission, which should be attended by some 150 party members. The Political Commission will examine very thoroughly the whole draft Lusaka Protocol and it will issue a statement once it has done that. [end recording]

Government, UNITA Officials Say Peace Accord 'Soon'*MB1810071294 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 18 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Reports making the rounds in the Zambian capital say the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have never been so close to signing a general peace accord. It is a fact that major progress was made at the peace talks in the last 24 hours. Reports from Lusaka say the accord will be signed soon, though no date has been given yet. Alves Antonio, the Radio Angola correspondent in the Zambian capital, reports:

The Angolan Government and UNITA representatives are expected today to start discussing the issues pertaining to the timetable for implementing the terms of an eventual Lusaka peace accord.

On 17 October, the two sides approved the points pertaining to the Joint Commission [CC], the mechanism that will replace the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM]. The CC will be chaired by Alioune Blondin Beye, the UN secretary general's special representative in Angola, and its members will include government and UNITA officials. U.S., Russian, and Portuguese observers will also be part of the CC.

The government and UNITA negotiating teams also wound up their talks on the general national reconciliation package, which was the basic document for the Lusaka talks and which they spent some six months discussing. Addressing a 17 October news conference, the UN special representative said peace has never been so close, adding that the formal signing of the Lusaka Peace Accord will take place in the Zambian capital. Blondin Beye did not specify any date, saying only that it could happen quite soon.

[Begin Beye recording in French, with passage-by-passage translation to Portuguese] This has to be a lasting peace, a peace based on the testing of the basic concerns voiced by both sides. As you know, we have made a major effort during these talks not to leave any stone unturned by oversight. We freely and voluntarily decided to come up with a timetable for implementing the measures contained in the Bicesse Accord and the Lusaka Protocol. In other words, we have decided to draw up a document that will specify what will happen from now on. We will sign the relevant documents here in Lusaka on a given day.

I would like to open a parenthesis here to indicate officially that the two sides have agreed that the signing of the accord will happen in this beautiful city of Lusaka, the Zambian capital, and the ceremony will eventually be chaired by the UN special representative in Angola.

We will agree on a date to conclude the documents within the framework of the aforementioned timetable. That will be the day the two sides will say the talks are

over and the documents cannot be changed. (?Fifteen) days will pass before the signing. Why (?15) days and why (?this extension)? [Words indistinct] to show that the talks are over and that the documents have been concluded and cannot be altered anymore. Those are, therefore, documents that both sides must approve. As you know, Angola is a democratic country whose institutions are recognized by the international community, and there is the need to add other state institutions. Given that it is necessary to engage in consultations [words indistinct] because this is a conflict and we want a definitive end to the war, the two sides agreed that they will not wait for peace to be in place so the accord can take effect, as that can only delay matters. That is not possible so it was agreed that the accord will take effect the day it is signed. However, for that to be possible, it is necessary that there be consultations between the sovereign Angolan institutions and the UNITA institutions. [end recording]

UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye also told the journalists at the news conference that he hopes to travel to Huambo and Luanda soon, adding that the negotiating teams will do the same immediately after the protocol has been signed so the document can be ratified by the recognized authorities.

As for a cease-fire agreement, the UN special representative noted that it will take effect 48 hours after the formal signing of the Lusaka Protocol.

Asked to comment on the present stage of the talks, UNITA spokesman Jorge Valentim said:

[Begin recording] [Valentim] There is real hope and peace is in sight.

[Unidentified reporter] When will peace happen?

[Valentim] It will happen soon. [end recording]

General Higino Carneiro, spokesman for the government team to the Lusaka talks, was rather more measured in his comments:

[Begin recording] [Carneiro] We have always said that things would happen. In any event, what you have witnessed is just confirmation of long months of hard work. I believe that what is outstanding must be wrapped up in such a way as to form a single package that will not be an obstacle to what is most important, of course.

[Unidentified reporter] Will it still take long?

[Carneiro] That depends. We must wait and see. We will be working to ensure that we take the least possible time. [end recording]

Despite all these developments, you cannot get away from the fact that Angola's path to peace remains thorny.

UNITA Communique Warns Namibia Against Siding With MPLA

MB1810130194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Oct 94

["Press communique number 2/94" issued by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola Press Office in Jamba on 17 October—read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] The general government of the bastion [Jamba] hereby informs the Angolan and international communities that the government of the Republic of Namibia—acting under pressure from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]—[words indistinct] much more serious [words indistinct] placed along the border the MPLA's People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] troops who, in their [words indistinct] is raping women and shooting to kill any person trying to approach the border.

A reliable source [words indistinct] the MPLA troops in the Namibian Defense Force along the border [words indistinct] killed a National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] man on 16 October. That man was near the Cuvango River, on the Angolan side of the border [words indistinct] yesterday, a nine-year-old child was killed under the same circumstances.

The Namibian Government is allowing the MPLA to go on such provocative behavior [words indistinct] (?ask) that government whether it is part of its political and military policy to import the Angolan conflict into its own borders. If the answer is yes, let the Namibian people know that, given that the Namibian Government itself [words indistinct] to import the Angolan conflict, then let them know such a war may be on the way.

UNITA reserves the right to respond as it deems fit.

In the name of peace and good neighborliness, the Namibian Government must assume its authority over the MPLA. As we see it, Namibia is no MPLA colony. (?We believe) the Namibian Government should compensate the relatives of those people killed by its defense forces. The general government of the bastion also demands the release of all Angolan people detained by the Namibian troops. For better or worse, our fatherland comes first.

The people must be protected from the enemy's ploys.

[Issued] Jamba, bastion of Angolan resistance, 17 October 1994

[Signed] The Press Office

Botswana

Final Parliamentary Election Results Released

MB1810115394 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 18 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] parliamentary results for all the 39 constituencies contested in Saturday's [15 October]

general election have been released. The latest to be announced were from the Moshopa and Okavango constituencies. In Moshopa, Mr. E. Masisi of the Botswana Democratic Party [BDP] got 4,814 votes. BNF [Botswana National Front] candidate Mr. Aaron Kwelagobe got 2,384 votes. Mr. Masisi won by a margin of 2,430 votes.

In Okavango the BNF candidate, Mr. Joseph Kavindama, got 3,181 votes. Mr. Fiso Moruti of the BDP got 2,187 votes. Mr. Kavindama won by a margin of 940 votes [number as heard]. This means that the BDP has won a total of 26 parliamentary seats and the BNF has won 13 parliamentary seats. Results for several council elections are still to be declared.

Mozambique

Renamo's Dhlakama Explains Domingos' Visit to U.S.

MB1910100494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mozambique's multiparty elections are scheduled to be held on 27 and 28 October. Colonel Pier Segala, chairman of the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF], has said in the Mozambican capital that the UN Operation in Mozambique [Unomoz] has so far collected 175,012 weapons and weapon systems. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] candidate in the upcoming presidential elections, has sent Renamo representative Raul Domingos to the United States so as to discuss with the U.S. authorities issues pertaining to upcoming Mozambican general elections.

Raul Domingos has already concluded his visit and the Renamo leader has commented on the aims of that visit.

[Begin Dhlakama recording] It was for him to meet with a number of officials connected with the United Nations, namely department heads connected with the Mozambican peace process. As you know, we have the Unomoz personnel and the UN peacekeeping mission, and there was the need for a senior Renamo official to go to New York to explain the evolution of the Mozambican peace process. The Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party has a permanent representative in the United Nations and he has been delivering reports to the UN Security Council and other UN members. Sometimes, those reports do not reflect the reality in Mozambique. In view of that, I took the initiative to send Raul Domingos to New York to explain the real situation of the Mozambican electoral process. From there, he left for Washington to hold talks with senators and other figures interested to know about the evolution of the peace process in this country. [end recording]

Liberia

Transitional Government To Resist AFL Transformation

AB1810115594 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 18 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Liberian National Transitional Government has announced that [words indistinct] and irreversible policy of the transitional government not to allow the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL] to be transformed into a special army or a special military for any group or class of citizens.

The government said it will swiftly and effectively resist any political or military formula which attempts to transform the Armed Forces of this country into a [word indistinct] for national rebellion organized from a state apparatus.

According to a NICA [expansion unknown] release issued yesterday, acting Information Minister Milton Teah Jay made the clarification while articulating the government's policies before officials of the AFL. Acting Minister Teah Jay said the [words indistinct] that by AFL was never intended to provide a framework for the formation of [words indistinct]. Mr. Teah Jay noted that from the days of the Liberian Frontier Force up to the formal inauguration of the AFL, the founding fathers of the Republic have envisaged the formation of a national army was crucial to [word indistinct] of the sovereignty of this country. [Words indistinct] normal national objectives, Minister Teah Jay observed, there are others who have embarked on a fruitless, militarily dangerous, and politically disastrous expedition to use the AFL as a personal militia to the detriment of the (?unarmed) civilian Liberian majority.

The acting information boss noted that the transitional government, through the Council of State, has accordingly and appropriately notified the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, and the Economic Community of West of African States that the [word indistinct] of the Liberian Armed Forces, be it through Akosombo or any further accord remains nonnegotiable.

Briefing the meeting on leadership changes of the AFL by the Council of State, Minister Teah Jay said General Bowen was only relieved of the position of chief of staff of the AFL but continues to maintain his rank as Lieutenant General in the Liberian Armed Forces, with the possibility of reassignment. Minister Teah Jay observed: With the current challenge to (?leadership authority continuing) unabated, the government will institute the appropriate security alternatives necessary to avoid further threats to residents of Monrovia and its surrounding settlements. Acting Minister Teah Jay concluded by noting: [passage indistinct]

Reporter Says ULIMO 'Heavily Deployed' in Gbarnga

AB1810215594 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 18 Oct 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hardly any journalists have managed to visit the Liberian town of Gbarnga since fighting broke out there at the start of last month. The town is believed to have changed hands several times with Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] stronghold coming under attack from rival factions including Alhaji Koromah's wing of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia]. Well, James Momoh of the Liberian INQUIRER newspaper has spent two days in Gbarnga with Koromah's forces, but he is now back in Monrovia. On the line, Josephine Hazely asked him which parts of Gbarnga he had seen:

[Begin recording] [Momoh] Well, I toured the whole of Gbarnga, OK, went to Gbarnga Broad Street, which is the side of the general market. From there I entered to Mr. Taylor's compound, the Executive Mansion, I drove around to the football field, and I went up to Phebe Hospital and Cultural University College.

[Hazely] Who is in control of all these areas that you went to?

[Momoh] These areas are under the control of ULIMO forces loyal to Alhaji Koromah.

[Hazely] Now, what is the state of Gbarnga? How could you describe the way in which the war has affected Gbarnga?

[Momoh] OK, Gbarnga is destroyed, all right, and most of its civilians residing in Gbarnga fled, all right, to the neighboring countries, and some are in the bushes. And Mr. Taylor's Executive Mansion is burned to the ground, all right. And most of the houses that we see in the city center are destroyed. So Gbarnga is actually destroyed.

[Hazely] So, you are saying Mr. Taylor's mansion has been burned to the ground.

[Momoh] Yeah.

[Hazely] Now, did you see any form of life in Gbarnga at all or is it completely deserted?

[Momoh] Gbarnga is deserted. You can only see ULIMO fighters loyal to Alhaji Koromah in Gbarnga. There is no life in Gbarnga.

[Hazely] So, well, where is the fighting taking place now?

[Momoh] Well, at present the fighting is concentrated at two fronts, all right, that is from Suakoko coming to Konola, all right. You should note the residents of Mr. Taylor are still in the bushes there, OK. And you've got a coalition from the [word indistinct] and ULIMO from

the Gbarnga end. So the fighting is also concentrated within the direction of Suakoko. Another front is front Ganta to Yekepa where another fighting is presently going on. You know, when I was in Gbarnga I saw some wounded soldiers of ULIMO, you know, from the front-line, and they were later taken to Voinjama for treatment.

[Hazely] Now, you said you visited Phebe Hospital. Now, what is the state of Phebe Hospital?

[Momoh] Well, Phebe Hospital is greatly affected by the factional fighting. OK, as you know, there were a lot of displaced people that ran to the Phebe compound to take refuge, all right. And as a result of this [word indistinct] too noisy—that is what they told me—some NPFL fighters that they knew personally, according to them, entered the hospital compound and killed a lot of displaced people, including a bishop identified as Bishop (Roland Pit) of the Lutheran Church of Liberia.

[Hazely] Are all the people who took refuge at Phebe, have they all gone away now, or what?

[Momoh] Yeah, yeah. They fled. Most of them fled the hospital as a result of the massacre that took place. So at present, the hospital is deserted. Most of the facilities at the hospital are destroyed, all right. They are destroyed. So the civilians couldn't stay. They all fled.

[Hazely] So, are you saying then that ULIMO is in control of all parts of Gbarnga or some parts of Gbarnga?

[Momoh] ULIMO is heavily deployed in Gbarnga, all right. And they are presently using the very arms that Mr. Taylor, you know, stockpiled, you know, in the city. I mean, it is astonishing, but, I mean, it is real. [end recording]

Niger

President Ousmane Meets Envoys, Heads of Organizations

AB1810144694 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 18 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] President Mahamane Ousmane met today with ambassadors and representatives of international organizations accredited to Niger. This meeting took place in the presence of Prime Minister Souley Abdoulaye and government members, among others. The president's aim was to brief the representatives of friendly countries and international organizations on two important issues relating to the life of our country: the political crisis and the peace agreement recently signed between the government and the Coordination of the Armed Resistance [CRA].

On the political crisis, the first to be experienced by the Third Republic, the head of state recalled its origins and the various consultations undertaken with the political parties and all social and professional sections in order to

find a solution. The president stressed his pledge before the Niger people, that of rejecting any policy of exclusion and censorship and of protecting the independence of the judiciary.

The head of state also explained to the diplomats the real rationale behind the recent decisions, namely the appointment of a new prime minister in the person of Mr. Souley Abdoulaye and the dissolution of the National Assembly. These decisions, the president explained, are aimed at guaranteeing the smooth functioning of the state's organs and institutions. The president promised to do everything possible to ensure the judicious use of competent executives loyal to their country, to combat censorship, and to defend the independence of the judiciary.

On the peace agreement recently signed between the CRA and the Government of Niger, Mr. Mai Maigana, high commissioner for the restoration of peace, reported on the Ouagadougou negotiations and the substance of the agreement signed between the two parties.

MNSD-Nassara on Assembly Dissolution, New Government

AB1910100294 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 18 Oct 94

[Communique issued by the Political Bureau of the National Movement of the Development Society, MNSD-Nassara, on 18 October; place not given—read by MNSD-Nassara Information and Propaganda Secretary Sani Bako]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Political Bureau of the National Movement of the Development Society [MNSD-Nassara] which met today following the dissolution of the National Assembly and the reappointment of the government that was dismissed in line with the Constitution, is of the opinion that the head of state, in taking this serious, adventurous, and undemocratic decision to dissolve the National Assembly rather than recognizing the sovereign expression of the will of the people represented by the parliamentarians, has deliberately chosen to sacrifice the democratic ideal and the republican institutions on the altar of absolutism and influence peddling.

This decision, which was made despite contrary opinions widely and publicly expressed by political parties, the civil society, and several national and international personalities, and despite the efforts made by his excellency the speaker of the National Assembly, will have untold consequences on the already critical state of public finances and the (?productive) sectors, notably schools, health, salaries, and aid to the population.

In any case, the dissolution of the National Assembly, whose role is to control government actions, cannot stifle the clearly expressed will of the people through the majority of its representatives. That is why, the government that was formed without any popular basis and

therefore without any legitimacy, can be nothing more than a body set up for the electoral campaign. Its life span cannot exceed 90 days. All in all, it is a transitional team whose sole mission will be to take care of current administrative affairs so any action it takes should not be aimed at perverting or manipulating the upcoming elections.

To conclude, and in the face of all these acts of provocation perpetrated from all sides, we call on all our activists to be serene, vigilant, and to show a sense of responsibility in order to preserve democracy and the principle of a law-abiding state in our country.

Thank you.

Nigeria

Finance Minister's Dismissal Said Not Surprising

AB1810181194 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 18 Oct 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yet another Nigerian minister has been sacked by the ruling military council. This time it's Finance Minister Kalu Idika-Kalu. He held the same job during the 1980's under the previous military government, and he was brought back soon after General Abacha's coup last year. But it seemed as if Mr. Kalu's position had been under threat for some time as Sola Odunfa reports from Lagos.

[Begin Odunfa recording] The dismissal of the finance minister did not come as a surprise to most observers here. What surprised many was the timing. Dr. Kalu Idika-Kalu has hardly been in charge of Nigeria's financial and economic policies since his appointment 11 months ago. This year's budget announced in February,

has very little input from Dr. Kalu, an apostle of deregulation. All indications throughout his tenure was that government's economic policies and financial management were influenced more by people outside Dr. Kalu's Finance Ministry. One such official is Alhaji Lateef Jakande, a newspaper publisher and minister of works who was surprisingly made to head the very powerful Budget Implementation Committee of which Dr. Kalu, a renowned economist, was merely a member. It was Alhaji Jakande, who last month announced that the government would soon cut interest rates—a major policy decision, which under normal circumstances should have been announced by the finance minister. Similarly, Gen. Sani Abacha has in his office an economic intelligence committee headed by an economist, Dr. Samuel Aluko. This committee operates independently of the Finance Ministry, and it has the ready ears of Gen. Abacha. With all these, coupled with the reversal of the World-Bank-inspired deregulation policies of the previous military regime, the surprise was that Dr. Kalu lasted so long. [end recording]

NCC Adopts Amended Report on Power-Sharing

AB1910094194 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 0600 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The National Constitutional Conference [NCC] has adopted the report of its committee on power-sharing as amended by the delegates. The motion for the adoption of the report was moved by Alhaji Saidu Mohamed Dan Saidu from Sokoto and seconded by Mr. Okafor Obiagbena from Delta State. With the adoption of the report, it is now mandatory for the political party that wins the presidential election to invite other parties to form its cabinet. This followed the acceptance of the amendment proposed by Professor O.A. Osumgbo from Edo State to the effect that any political party which wins not less than 10 percent of the total seats shall be (?entitled) to representation on the cabinet.

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